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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/14758 (22) International Filing Date: 22 August 1997 (22.08.97) (30) Priority Data: 709,053 6 September 1996 (06.09.96) US (71) Applicant: OLIN MICROELECTRONIC CHEMICALS, INC. [US/US]; 501 Merritt 7, P.O. Box 4500, Norwalk, CT 06856-4500 (US). (72) Inventors: HONDA, Kenji; 8 Plymouth Drive, Barrington, RI 02806 (US). ROTHGERY, Eugene, F.; 28 Bailey Drive, North Branford, CT 06471 (US). (74) Agents: GARABEDIAN, Todd, E. et al.; Wiggin & Dana, One Century Tower, New Haven, CT 06508-1832 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>
(54) Title: NON-CORROSIVE CLEANING COMPOSITION FOR REMOVING PLASMA ETCHING RESIDUES (57) Abstract A non-corrosive cleaning composition for removing plasma etching residues having a pH from 2 to 6 and comprising: (A) water; (B) at least one selected hydroxylammonium compound; and (C) at least one basic compound; and optionally (D) a chelating stabilizer; and optionally (E) a surfactant.		

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**NON-CORROSIVE CLEANING COMPOSITION
FOR REMOVING PLASMA ETCHING RESIDUES**

This invention relates to a cleaning composition for use in microelectronics manufacturing, and more particularly to a non-corrosive cleaning composition that removes plasma etching by-products formed on wafer substrates after plasma etching of metal layers or metal oxides deposited on substrates.

In the manufacture of microcircuits, positive photoresists are used as an intermediate mask to transfer an original mask pattern of a reticle onto wafer substrates by means of a series of photolithography and plasma etching steps. One of the final steps in the microcircuit manufacturing is removal of the patterned photoresist films from the substrates. In general, this step is affected by two methods. One method involves a wet stripping step in which the photoresist-covered substrate is brought into contact with a photoresist stripper solution that consists primarily of an organic solvent and an amine. However, stripper solutions cannot remove photoresist films completely in all cases, especially if they are exposed to UV radiation and plasma treatments during fabrication. Some photoresist films become highly crosslinked by such treatments and are more difficult to dissolve in the stripper solution. In addition, the chemicals used in these conventional wet stripping methods are sometimes ineffective in removing inorganic residual materials formed by an earlier step of plasma etching of metal or metal oxide layers with halogen-containing gases.

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An alternative method of removing a photoresist film involves exposing a photoresist-coated wafer to an oxygen plasma to burn the resist film from the substrate surface, in a process known as oxygen plasma ashing. Recently, oxygen plasma ashing has become more popular in the microcircuit manufacturing process because it is carried out in a vacuum chamber and, hence, is expected to be less susceptible to airborne particulate or metallic contamination. However, oxygen plasma ashing is also not fully effective in removing plasma etching residues noted above.

Instead, removal of these plasma etching residues must be accomplished by exposing them to certain alkaline solutions. Several commercial products are now available to clean the plasma etching residues left by plasma etching followed by oxygen ashing. For example, EKC 265, available from EKC Technology, Inc., is a plasma etching cleaning solution composed of water, alkanolamine, catechol and hydroxylamine. Such a composition is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,279,771 by Wai M. Lee. ACT 935, available from Ashland Chemical, is another plasma etching cleaning solution composed of water, alkanolamine and catechol. In both cases, catechol is used as a corrosion inhibitor. A post-strip rinse, R-10, available from Mitsubishi Gas Chemical, is also composed of water, alkanolamine and a sugar alcohol, wherein the sugar alcohol acts as a corrosion inhibitor.

In these commercial products, a combination of water and alkanolamine will not only dissolve the plasma etching residues, but may also attack

metallic layers patternwise deposited on the substrate. The addition of a corrosion inhibitor is thus necessary in those products to prevent the unwanted attack on the metallic layers in the substrate. However, since these products have a pH above 11, they may attack certain corrosion-sensitive metal layers in wafer substrates regardless of the presence of a corrosion inhibitor. Particularly, metal layers such as aluminum or its alloys (e.g., Al-Cu-Si), titanium nitride, titanium tungsten and the like are especially corrosion-sensitive. Therefore, the addition of a suitable corrosion inhibitor is essential to prevent corrosion of the substrate metal layers without inhibiting the plasma etching residue removal. It is, however, difficult to balance the two desired results: (1) effective plasma etching residue removal and (2) corrosion inhibition, because chemical compositions of the plasma etching residues are in general similar to those of the metal layers in the substrate. Thus, the alkanolamine included in the prior art cleaning compositions may attack both the plasma etching residue and the substrate metal layers. Moreover, if a post-cleaner rinse such as isopropyl alcohol is not used, the corrosion may be very severe. In addition, it should be noted that some types of the corrosion inhibitors tend to retard plasma etching residue removal. Accordingly, to date there has not been developed a perfect cleaning product for quickly removing the plasma etching residues without causing metal layer corrosion. There has always been a tradeoff between

speed of plasma etching residue removal and substrate metal layer corrosion inhibition.

Several other patents in the photoresist stripper/cleaner application field exist as follows, although none of them disclose the use of the compositions of the present invention.

Japanese Patent Application No. 7-028254, assigned to Kanto Kagaku, discloses a non-corrosive resist removal liquid comprising a sugar alcohol, an alcohol amine, water, and a quaternary ammonium hydroxide.

PCT Published Patent Application No. WO 88-05813 teaches a positive or negative photoresist stripper containing butyrolactone or caprolactone, quaternary ammonium hydroxide compound, and optionally a nonionic surfactant.

U.S. Patent No. 4,239,661 to Muraoka et al. discloses a surface-treating agent comprising an aqueous solution of 0.01% to 20% trialkyl(hydroxyalkyl) ammonium hydroxide. This agent is useful in removing organic and inorganic contaminants deposited on the surface of intermediate semiconductor products.

U.S. Patent No. 4,904,571 to Miyashita et al. teaches printed circuit board photoresist stripper composition containing a solvent (e.g., water, alcohols, ethers, ketones, and the like), an alkaline compound dissolved in the solvent, including quaternary ammonium hydroxide, and a borohydride compound dissolved in the solvent.

U.S. Patent No. 5,091,103 to Dean et al. teaches a positive photoresist stripping composition containing: (A) N-alkyl-2-pyrrolidone;

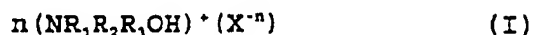
(B) 1,2-propanediol; and (C) tetraalkylammonium hydroxide.

U.S. Patent No. 5,139,607 to Ward et al. teaches positive and negative photoresist stripping composition containing: (A) tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; (B) a polyhydric alcohol (e.g., ethylene glycol or propylene glycol); (C) the reaction product of furfuryl alcohol and an alkylene oxide; (D) a water-soluble Bronstead base type hydroxide compound (e.g., alkali metal hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide and tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide); and (E) water. Optionally, the composition may also contain up to 1% of a nonionic surfactant.

U.S. Patent No. 5,174,816 to Aoyama et al. discloses a composition for removing chlorine remaining on the surface of an aluminum line pattern substrate after dry etching, comprising an aqueous solution containing 0.01 to 15% by weight of a quaternary ammonium hydroxide, such as trimethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonium hydroxide, and 0.1 to 20% by weight of sugar or sugar alcohol, such as xylitol, mannose, glucose and the like.

The present invention is directed to a non-corrosive cleaning composition useful for removing plasma etching residues having a pH from about 2 to about 6 and comprising:

- (A) water;
- (B) at least one hydroxylammonium compound selected from the group consisting of hydroxylammonium salts of the formula (I):



wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are individually selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, lower alkoxy groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, hydroxyl and hydroxyl-substituted lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least two of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are either hydrogen, lower alkyl group or lower alkoxy group, and wherein X is an anionic moiety that is soluble in water and compatible with said quaternary ammonium hydroxide radical; and n is the valence of X and is from 1 to 3; and
(C) at least one basic compound selected from the group consisting of amines and quaternary ammonium hydroxides.

It has been found that selective plasma etching residue removal with no substrate metal layer attack can be achieved by (1) the combination of adjusting a pH of the cleaning solution and (2) use of selected basic and acidic components. That is, the cleaning composition of the present invention comprises admixture of a basic component and an acidic component so as to set the pH of the solution in an acidic range of about 2 to about 6. The basic component used in this case is selected from amines and quaternary ammonium hydroxides, while the acidic component is selected from hydroxylammonium salts which also contribute to enhance the removal of the plasma etching residues and prevent metal attack. Thus, the cleaning composition of the present invention does not require a corrosion inhibitor. This cleaning composition is quite different from the previous cleaning approaches in this application field.

Hydroxylammonium compounds useful in the composition of the invention include hydroxylammonium salts such as hydroxylammonium nitrate (also referred to as HAN), hydroxylammonium sulfate (also referred to as HAS), hydroxylammonium phosphate, hydroxylammonium chloride, hydroxylammonium oxalate, hydroxylammonium citrate, and the like. Alkyl-substituted derivatives of hydroxylammonium salts are also useful: e.g. hydroxyl diethylammonium salts and the like. Preferably, the hydroxylammonium compound is present in the composition of the invention in the range of about 1% to about 70% by weight.

Amines useful in the composition of the invention include hydroxylamine and other alkanolamines such as monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, diethyleneglycolamine, N-hydroxyethylpiperazine, and the like.

Quaternary ammonium hydroxides useful in the composition of the invention include tetraalkylammonium hydroxides having alkyl groups of methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hydroxyethyl, benzyl, and the combinations thereof (e.g., such as tetramethylammonium hydroxide (hereinafter referred to as TMAH), tetraethylammonium hydroxide, trimethyl hydroxyethylammonium hydroxide, methyl tri(hydroxyethyl)ammonium hydroxide, tetra(hydroxyethyl)ammonium hydroxide, benzyl trimethylammonium hydroxide, and the like). Additionally, a combination of ammonium hydroxide with one or more quaternary ammonium hydroxides may also be used.

Preferably, the basic compound is present in the composition of the invention in the range of about 0.01% to about 10% by weight, and the balance of the composition is water.

5 A chelating stabilizer may be optionally included in the composition of the invention to stabilize the hydroxylammonium salts. Suitable chelating stabilizers include triethylenetetramine (hereinafter referred to as TETA); 2,2'-[[methyl-1H-
10 benzotriazol-1-yl)methyl]imino]bisethanol (Tradename is IRGAMET 42), (2-benzothiazolythio)succinic acid (Tradename is IRGACOR 252), tricine, bicine, and other water-soluble chelating compounds. Preferably, the stabilizer is present in the
15 composition of the invention in the range of about 5 ppm to about 50 ppm by weight to a total weight of the cleaning composition of the present invention.

A surfactant may also be optionally included in the composition of the invention so as to enhance
20 the power of the plasma etching residue removal from the substrate. Suitable ones are selected from nonionic types, cationic types and anionic types of surfactants. Preferably, a surfactant is present in the composition of the invention in the range of
25 about 0.1 ppm to about 30 ppm by weight to a total weight of the cleaning composition of the present invention.

The cleaning composition of the present invention can be used either in combination with the
30 oxygen plasma ashing or with a conventional wet photoresist stripping solution. The cleaning composition of this invention is not specifically designed to remove photoresist films from wafer

substrates. Rather, the present cleaning composition is designed to remove plasma etching residues after removing photoresists by the dry or wet stripping methods. The cleaning composition of the invention can also be used to replace the organic solvent-based post-strip rinse because it is a non-corrosive and weakly acidic aqueous solution that will not harm the environment. Thus, the cleaning composition may be disposed of in a regular drain system for aqueous chemical wastes.

The following Examples further illustrate the present invention. All parts and percentages are by weight and all temperatures are degrees Celsius, unless explicitly otherwise stated.

15 Example 1

A cleaning solution was prepared by mixing 13 M HAN, 80 wt% of hydroxylammonium nitrate aqueous solution, obtained from Olin Corporation, and OPD 262, 2.39 wt% TMAH aqueous solution, obtained from Olin Corporation, at a blend ratio of 13 M HAN/OPD262=70/30 by weight.

The cleaning of metal etch residue from a substrate was made with the above cleaning composition using a multilayered substrate of Photoresist/SiO₂/TiN/Al-Si-Cu/Si, that was patterned lithographically, etched in a plasma metal etcher, and followed by oxygen plasma ashing to remove the top layer of photoresist completely.

The thus prepared wafers were immersed in the
30 above-mentioned cleaning solution at 60°C for 30
minutes without agitation. One of the wafers was
then immersed in isopropyl alcohol for 60 seconds

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and further immersed in deionized water at room temperature with nitrogen bubbling for 5 minutes. The plasma etching residues in both the bond pad and via structures were completely removed and both of the metal layers, Al-Si-Cu and TiN, were not corroded. In particular, this cleaning solution did not show any difference in the performance between with and without the intermediate rinse by isopropyl alcohol.

10 Examples 2-4

Examples 2-4 illustrate the cleaning of the same wafer structures as mentioned in Example 1 with different compositions of the cleaning solution as shown in Table 1.

15		Table 1		
		<u>Composition*</u>	<u>Performance**</u>	
		<u>13MHAN: OPD262</u>	<u>PERC</u>	<u>CIN</u>
	1	70:30	+++	+++
	2	50:50	+++	++
20	3	30:70	+++	+
	4	Diluted 70:30	++	+/-

Notes:

* Composition by weight ratio; in Example 4, the 70/30 mixture was further diluted with deionized water by a factor of 10:1.

** In performance, PERC denotes the plasma etching residue cleaning and CIN denotes the metal corrosion inhibition. The symbol "+++" means perfect; the

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symbol "++" means good; the symbol "+" means marginal; and the symbol "+/-" means unsatisfactory.

Example 5

5 A cleaning solution was prepared by dissolving hydroxylammonium sulfate (21.1 grams) as a solid, obtained from Aldrich Chemical, in 69.1 grams of deionized water and adding OPD 262 (9.8 grams) so as to adjust the pH of the cleaning solution to about 4.30.

10 The method of the test of the plasma-etch residue cleaning and the metal corrosion was the same as described in Example 1; IPA rinse was not applied in this case.

15 The SEM analysis showed a complete removal of the plasma-etch residue with no corrosion of the metal layers of Al-Si-Cu and TiN.

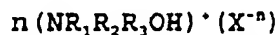
20 While the invention has been described above with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it is apparent that many changes, modifications and variations can be made without departing from the inventive concept disclosed herein. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such changes, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A cleaning composition for removing residues formed during plasma etching having a pH from 2 to 6 characterized by:

5 (A) water;

(B) at least one hydroxylammonium compound selected from the group consisting of hydroxylammonium salts of the formula:



10 wherein R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are individually selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, lower alkoxy groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, hydroxyl and hydroxyl-substituted lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, with the proviso
15 that at least two of R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are hydrogen, lower alkyl group or lower alkoxy group; and wherein X is an anionic moiety that is soluble in water and compatible with said amines or quaternary ammonium hydroxides; and n is the valence of X and is from 1
20 to 3; and

(C) at least one basic compound selected from amines and quaternary ammonium hydroxides.

2. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said hydroxylammonium compound
25 is selected from the group consisting of hydroxylammonium nitrate, hydroxylammonium sulfate, hydroxylammonium phosphate, hydroxylammonium oxalate, hydroxylammonium citrate, and hydroxylammonium chloride.

3. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that the amount of hydroxylammonium compound is from about 1% to about 70% by weight of the cleaning composition.
- 5 4. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said amine is selected from the group consisting of hydroxylamine, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, diethyleneglycolamine, and N-hydroxyethylpiperazine.
- 10 5. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said quaternary ammonium hydroxide is selected from the group consisting of tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraethylammonium hydroxide, trimethyl hydroxyethylammonium hydroxide,
15 methyl tri(hydroxyethyl)ammonium hydroxide, tetra(hydroxyethyl)ammonium hydroxide, and benzyl trimethylammonium hydroxide.
- 20 6. The cleaning composition of claim 1 characterized in that the amount of said basic compound is from 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the cleaning composition.
- 25 7. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that a chelating compound is additionally present and is selected from the group consisting of triethylene- tetramine, 2,2'-
[[(methyl-1-H-benzotriazol-1-yl)methyl]imino]bisethanol, and (2-benzothiazolythio)succinic acid.

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8. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that a surfactant is additionally present and is selected from a nonionic surfactant.
- 5 9. A method of using the cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said cleaning composition is used on a semiconductor substrate after an organic solvent-based photoresist stripper solution.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 17 February 1998 (17.02.98);
original claims 1-9 replaced by new claims 1-10 (3 pages)]

1. A cleaning composition for removing residues formed during plasma etching said cleaning composition being characterized by:
- 5 having a pH from 2 to 6 ; and containing effective amounts of:
- (A) water;
- (B) at least one acidic hydroxylammonium compound selected from the group consisting of hydroxylammonium salts of the formula:
- $$n(\text{NR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_3\text{OH})^+ (\text{X}^-)$$
- 10 wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are individually selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, lower alkoxy groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, hydroxy and hydroxy-substituted lower alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least two of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are hydrogen, a lower alkyl group, or a lower alkoxy group; and wherein X is an anionic moiety that is soluble
- 15 in water and compatible with amines or quaternary ammonium hydroxides; and n is the valence of X and is 1 to 3; and
- (C) at least one basic compound selected from amines and quaternary ammonium hydroxides.
- 20 2. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said hydroxylammonium compound is selected from the group consisting of hydroxylammonium nitrate, hydroxylammonium sulfate, hydroxylammonium phosphate, hydroxylammonium oxalate, hydroxylammonium citrate and hydroxylammonium chloride.
- 25 3. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that the amount of hydroxylammonium compound is from about 1% to about 70% by weight of the cleaning composition.

4. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said amine is selected from the group consisting of hydroxylamine, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, diethyleneglycolamine, and N-hydroxyethylpiperazine.
- 5
5. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that said quaternary ammonium hydroxide is selected from the group consisting of tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraethylammonium hydroxide, trimethylhydroxyethylammonium hydroxide, methyl tri(hydroxyethyl) ammonium hydroxide, tetra(hydroxyethyl) ammonium hydroxide, and benzyl trimethylammonium hydroxide.
- 10
6. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that the amount of said basic compound is from about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the cleaning composition.
- 15
7. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that a chelating compound is additionally present and is selected from the group consisting of triethylene-tetramine, 2,2'-[[(methyl-1-H-benzotriazol-1-yl)methyl]imino]bisethanol, and (2-benzothiazolythio) succinic acid.
- 20
8. The cleaning composition of Claim 1 characterized in that a nonionic surfactant is additionally present.
- 25
9. A method of cleaning a semiconductor substrate characterized by a step of contacting said substrate with the cleaning composition of Claim 1.

10. The method of claim 9 characterized by the additional step of contacting the substrate with an organic solvent-based photoresist stripper solution prior to the step of contacting the substrate with said cleaning composition.

STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19

This paper is submitted in reply to the Notification of Transmittal of the International Search Report mailed 17 December 1997. The application, as amended, contains claims 1 through 10. Claims 1 and 9 have been amended. Claim 10 is newly presented. Claim 1 has been amended to require that each of the three listed components of the claimed composition be present in "effective amounts", and to define the requisite hydroxylammonium compound as an acidic component. Amended claim 9 better defines the method of contacting a substrate with the composition of claim 1. Newly presented claim 10 corresponds to original claim 9, but depends from amended claim 9. No new matter has been presented.

The International Search Report cites each of U.S. Patent No. 4,834,912 to Hodgens, II et al. ("the Hodgens, II et al. patent") and U.S. Patent No. 4,509,989 to Sumansky ("the Sumansky patent"), as particularly relevant to claims 1 through 4 and 6, when considered individually (X). The Report further finds U.S. Patent No. 5,234,506 to Winston et al. ("the Winston et al. patent") relevant to claims 1 through 4, 6, 8 and 9 when combined with other documents (Y).

The invention claimed by applicants is directed to a composition useful for removing residues formed during plasma etching of wafer substrates of microelectronic components. The claimed compositions include, in addition to an aqueous carrier, an acidic hydroxylammonium compound and a basic compound that is either an amine or a quaternary ammonium compound. The relative amounts of acidic compound and basic compound are selected such that the pH of the total composition is within a range of 2 to 6 (neutral or acidic). By providing a neutral or acidic composition, applicant's have found that the plasma etching residue, which consists primarily of aluminum oxides, can be effectively cleaned from the microelectronic wafer without further etching away the silicon dioxide photoresist material or corroding the metal layer of the substrate.

The Hodgens, II et al. patent is directed to compositions for cleaning gas turbine engines. These cleaning compositions include an aqueous solution of hydroxylamine sulfate, a chelating agent, a compound selected from the group

consisting of ammonium sulfamate, ammonium sulfamide and hydroxylamine-o-sulfonic acid, and an alkaline pH modifying substance added in an amount sufficient to provide the composition with an overall pH of 6.5 to 14. (See abstract and col. 2, lines 59 through 65). The Hodgens, II et al. patent fails to suggest the cleaning compositions of the present claims. The compositions of the present claims are required to have a pH of 2 through 6 while those of the Hodgens, II et al. patent are required to have a pH of 6.5 to 14. Further, an essential component of the presently claimed compositions is an amine or a quaternary ammonium hydroxide. The Hodgens, II patent allows for the use of ammonium hydroxide as the alkaline pH modifying substance. However, ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH) cannot be considered a quaternary ammonium hydroxide, which by definition is an organic derivative of ammonium hydroxide in which the nitrogen atom is substituted with four chemical moieties other than hydrogen (e.g., hydrocarbyl groups).

The Sumansky patent is directed to cleaning compositions for removing deposits from the gas lines of a coke oven. The compositions disclosed therein comprise (1) an aliphatic amine; (2) water and (3) an oxidizer or reducing agent. (See abstract and col. 2, lines 18 through 25). Suitable oxidizing or reducing agents disclosed in the Sumansky patent include water-soluble hypochlorite, hypobromite, stannous chloride or benzoyl peroxide. (See col. 2, lines 65 through 68). The Sumansky patent is directed to compositions containing the alkaline

amine as a principal component and only about 1 to 3% by weight of the oxidizing agent or reducing agent. As a result, the compositions of the Sumansky patent are alkaline and this reference fails to fairly teach or suggest the neutral or acidic compositions of the present claims. Therefore, it is clear that the compositions claimed in present claims 1 through 4 and 6 are not anticipated by either the Hodgens, II et al. patent or the Sumansky patent.

The Winston et al. patent describes compositions useful for cleaning printed circuit boards. The compositions of the Winston et al. patent are used to remove a residue that consists primarily of organic phenolic resins, contain as an essential component alkali metal carbonates and/or bicarbonates and are required to have an alkali pH of "from about 10, or somewhat less, to 13, preferably from about 10 to less than 12, most preferably from 10.5-10.9". (See column 5, lines 35 through 37. See also claim 1 which requires a pH of "from about 10 to 13"). The pH required by the present claims is clearly distinct from, and in no way overlaps with, the pH range of the Winston et al. patent. While the present invention requires that the claimed compositions be neutral or acidic in order to be suitable for selectively removing aluminum oxide residue without etching the silicon dioxide photoresist or corroding the metal substrate of the microelectronic component, the Winston et al. patent requires that the compositions defined therein be alkaline to be suitable for removing organic phenolic residues from

circuitboards and the like. Therefore, the Winston et al. patent clearly fails to render obvious the invention claimed in the present claims 1 through 4, 6, 8 and 9.

In view of the foregoing, applicants respectfully submit that all the claims of the present application, specifically claims 1 through 10, patentably distinguish over each of the cited prior art references and any combination of same. Due to the amendments to claims 1 and 9, and the addition of claim 10, applicants are submitting herewith replacement pages 12 through 14 for the above-identified application.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/14758

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C11D 7/06, 7/16, 7/26, 7/32, 7/36; B08B 3/08

US CL :510/175, 176, 435; 134/2, 38, 40, 42

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 510/175, 176, 435; 134/2, 38, 40, 42

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, CAS ONLINE

search terms: hydroxyammonium, nitrate, phosphate, photoresist

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,834,912 A (HODGENS, II ET AL) 30 May 1989; column 4, lines 12-68.	1-4 and 6
X	US 4,509,989 A (SUMANSKY) 09 April 1985; column 2, line 62, through column 4, line 13.	1-4 and 6
Y	US 5,234,506 A (WINSTON ET AL) 10 August 1993; column 2, lines 47-53; column 6, lines 38-62; and column 8, line 24, through column 9, line 2.	1-4, 6, 8, and 9



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		*T*	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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